

# SOUTHERN PIONEER.

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL, 2, 1842.

VOL. 2.—NO. 4.

## CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE SOUTHERN PIONEER will be furnished to single subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

Five subscribers sending fifteen dollars, will each receive a copy of the paper for one year.

Ten or more subscribers at the rate of \$2 50 for each copy.

Those taking upon themselves the trouble of procuring five or more subscribers, will be entitled to the sixth number gratis.

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Not exceeding a square (ten lines or less) will be charged for at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for each insertion. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the margin of the copy, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All articles of a personal nature, will be charged for at double the rates of advertising.

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JOB PRINTING, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch. Having a large and beautiful assortment of Fancy and Job Type, the proprietor is prepared to do all kinds of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the neatest style. In this respect, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the people of Carroll and the adjoining counties.

Bills for advertising and job work, are considered due so soon as the work is done, and persons will be expected to pay the same whenever called upon.

On all letters and communications addressed to the proprietors, the postage must be paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

## TEXAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Bee of this morning published the following letter from President Houston to the Texan Consul in this city:

GALVESTON, March 11, 1842.

To P. EDMUNDS, Consul at New Orleans.

Sir: It is probable that you will find in N. Orleans and other parts of the United States great excitement arising out of the late movements of Mexico against Texas. If any should be anxious to volunteer in rendering assistance to our Republic, it will be your duty to have it made known, that if any should emigrate it will be required for each emigrant to bring with him a good rifle or musket, a cartridge box, or shot pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred rounds of ammunition, a good knapsack and six months' clothing, and enter service for six months subject to the laws of Texas. They must be landed, for the present, at some point west of the Brasos, with eight days provision. No number less than fifty-six in companies well organized will be received, and on landing, each commandant will report to the Secretary of War for orders. Emigrants who wish to remove to Texas at this time, must come thus prepared, as none other would be of use to the defence of the country, nor will they be received.—There is a greater scarcity of arms and munitions of war than of men in Texas. Were men to come in great numbers to the country without being in a condition to act efficiently, and well provided, it would only encumber the country without any other effect than to destroy the substance of those who would be necessary to sustain and defend the nation.

We can bring into the field at least ten thousand men, and in case of emergency we could raise fifteen thousand.

The war will not be of long duration. No Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas.

The indignation of Texans will not tolerate the pollution of their soil by the footsteps of their servile invaders.

Mexico has made the war and has provoked the indignation of all those who have regarded their sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidy, since the Alamo was first besieged.

Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

SAM. HOUSTON,

President.

In addition to the above, we take pleasure in stating that Messrs. Watrons, Megginson and Jones have been deputed by the citizens of Galveston to confer with the friends of Texas in New Orleans. They can be found at the St. Charles Exchange, where they will be happy to receive calls from any who may wish information in regard to the condition and prospects of Texas.

The following Address appears in several of the New Orleans papers:

To the citizens of New Orleans and the Valley of the Mississippi.

The fate of Texas is at this moment suspended on the issue of the contest now waging on the banks of the Colorado. The forces of ruthless and perfidious Mexico are suddenly precipitated on the country in numbers to render certain the repetition of the scenes of 1836, with aggravated horrors. The people, though taken by surprise, are rallying en masse. They are fully resolved not again to lay down their arms until they extort the acknowledgment of their independence in the heart of the Mexican capitol. From the unprepared state of the country, every one expects to encounter much of distress and privation; but they court the conflict, meeting it with spirits elate and buoyant, looking with cheerful confidence to its ultimate result.

Encouraged by the recent manifestations of sympathy for their cause by the citizens of

New Orleans, and by the abhorrence expressed by the Legislature of Louisiana and other States of the Union, and of the gross violation of all the rights of humanity and usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of the prisoners of Santa Fe, the people of Texas look with much of hope to the spirit of chivalry and liberality in the valley of the Mississippi for assistance in their present exigency.

The undersigned have been therefore deputed by the Committee of Vigilance of the city of Galveston, representing, as they believe, the feelings of the whole people of Texas, to repair to this place and make known speedily the condition of the country, and to ask such contributions of useful materials as that condition demands, and as may be convenient for their friends to appropriate.

We design soon to publish the letter of our instructions and appointment, which will indicate sufficiently the objects of our visit, and shall be most happy to confer promptly and freely with any of the friends of Texas in furtherance of these objects.

LEVI JONES,

JOSEPH C. MEGGINSON.

New Orleans, March 16, 1842.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

## SANTA FE PRISONERS.

Mr. M. Rea, bearer of despatches to Mr. Ellis, our Minister to Mexico, has returned to this city, on his way back to Washington.

So far as we can learn, it appears that Santa Anna refuses to surrender Mr. Kendall, on the ground of his being an enemy, and an abettor of the Texans, whom he pleases to regard as invaders of Mexican territory. It would appear, further, that the evidence of Mr. Kendall's having a passport, and of its destruction by the Mexican authorities, was met by the statement of the Mexican Consul here, that he had never granted Mr. Kendall one.

Mr. Lumsden, we understand, had full and free intercourse with Mr. Kendall during a greater part of the time he was in the city of Mexico, but matters became so threatening at last, that he was forbidden to communicate with him.

Our own opinion is, from what we hear of the conduct of the Mexican Government, that Mr. Ellis would have been fully justified by the American Government, had he demanded his passports without delay. However, these things will all be attended to in due time by our Government.

The only Americans released were Combs and Van Ness, in consideration of the standing of their families. Santa Anna must yet learn that in the United States we make no distinction of persons, that the title of an American citizen is inviolable.

Those of the prisoners, who were detained in the city of Mexico, were huddled together every night in St. James Church, and, with chains on their limbs, were forced to work in the streets and sewers during the day. They kept their health well. Among the sick were Mr. Kendall and Dr. Whitaker. They were in the St. Lazarus Charity Hospital. Mr. K. was laboring under the measles.

No communication was allowed with the prisoners after the 29th of February. Previously, their few friends in the city sent them clothing and other things, and went to visit them often.

Eighty two of them were at Puebla, on the road to Vera Cruz, employed in paving the roads. There were 58 at Perote, whose Governor did all he could to alleviate their pains.

We hear no mention made of Young Howard, of the District of Columbia. We know many more things of interest about all this business, but the time is not now to allude to them.

The following letter from Mr. Thos. Falconer, gives a horrid account of the barbarous and inhuman treatment of the Santa Fe Prisoners:

SIR:—Mr. Kendall joined the expedition at Austin as a guest. He was not enrolled and not subjected to any military orders. He also had a passport, which he frequently produced upon the route, which authorized him to enter Mexico and Santa Fe. This passport he obtained at New Orleans and it was signed by the Mexican Consul in that City. He was with the party, consisting of five, which was not captured. The reason of his being with this party was, that Col. Cooke anticipated difficulties, and knowing that he had a passport, thought that it would enable him to remove from the scene of any hostilities that might occur. At the time of his capture Mr. Kendall had certainly not exhibited any hostile intentions by an act that he had previously done. He was on his road to Santa Fe and when he reached that place, if he had been permitted to proceed so far, might have, and probably would have conformed to the law of Mexico by presenting his passport to the local Mexican authorities.

When Mr. Kendall was captured, his companions exhibited a white flag and were assured that they would not be made prisoners.—This assurance was not fulfilled. They were made prisoners, and Mr. Kendall's passport was taken from him. He was entitled to be permitted to return to Col. Cooke, or upon the authority of his passport to have left his companions and to have pursued his journey to Santa Fe, without interruption. If he was with a hostile party, he had a right to return—

if not—to proceed. His fate, if he returned, might ultimately have been that of the party with Cooke, but the possibility, that a man who bears a flag of truce, may subsequently be shot in a battle, is no justification for killing him when having the flag in his hand.—Among Indians such an emblem of peace is respected. But at all events, it is a criminal act first to profess a respect for it, and then to violate the protection which it was recognised to afford.

The secret instructions of the Commissioners who accompanied the expedition, and who, it is stated, were to treat with the inhabitants of New Mexico, upon matters of trade, were not seen by Mr. Kendall or known to him.—Their character could not have been anticipated from the presence of the military. The military force was not larger than was necessary for the protection of the goods of the merchants from the attack of Indians; nor larger, I believe, than the military force which accompanied the early Missouri expeditions to Santa Fe.

The party with whom Mr. Kendall travelled as a prisoner, left San Miguel upon October 17th. He had been detained in San Miguel for nearly a month previously. On the evening of the 23d he reached Valera. The next morning a man of the name of Earnest, died from exhaustion. He had suffered much from the long marches of the previous days. His ears were cut off to be presented by our captain to his superior officer as evidence that the man had not escaped, and this barbarous proceeding occurred in every instance, on the road, either of natural death or murder.

About a mile from Valencia, a Texan volunteer of the name of McAlister was shot. It is said, that his sister married a son of the late Chief Justice Marshall. He was lame, and unable from fatigue and exhaustion to walk at the same pace as most of the other men. Capt. Demassio Salazar, who had the charge of the party, called Mr. G. Van Ness to him and directed him to go to the rear and to inform all who were behind, that if they did not immediately overtake the other prisoners, he would order them to be shot, and that a sergeant and four men had been ordered to the rear, for this purpose. When Mr. G. Van Ness was in the act of complying and had not repeated the whole order, the sergeant and his men came up. The sergeant asked McAlister "why he did not go faster?" He replied "that he was not able, for his feet were very sore." He was almost instantly shot.—His ears were cut off, his blanket and his pantaloons taken from him and his body left on the road.

Upon the 30th of October, we reached Hay Cristoval. At night there was a severe snow storm. None of us had more than one blanket, and in the morning there were more than two inches of snow upon us. Here commenced the march of the Grand Jornada. It is so called, from there being no water the whole distance and the difficulty with which it is performed. We moved off at noon of the 31st, and our march continued the whole night. There was a halt for about an hour and a half in the morning, when the march again commenced and was continued throughout the day, and with the exception of about three hours, throughout the whole night, and until 10 o'clock the next morning. During the whole time no provisions or water were given to the men. It was about 7 o'clock of the last night, that Golpin, a merchant, was shot. He had long been sick, and had been carried on the sick wagon, as it was called, nearly the whole distance from the River Quinte to San Miguel, that is, from Sept. 18 to Oct. 12. He continued sick and infirm until the time of his death. He obtained permission of one of the Mexican soldiers to ride, and was in the act of pulling off his shirt to pay for this favor, when some soldiers came up. One of them fired and wounded him. He ran some yards, crying out to have his life spared, when another soldier shot him dead.

Griffith was killed the same night with Golpin. He had been permitted to ride in a wagon during the day, upon account of sickness. His brains were knocked out by a soldier, but we do not know what occurred previous to his being killed.

Gates was another sick soldier. He caught cold soon after leaving San Miguel, which was followed by a very severe inflammation of the lungs. A few minutes before his death, a soldier presented at him a musket, and snapped it in his face, laughing at the painful effect it produced. His body was thrown into the bushes. There was another man of the name of Gates with us, a Cornishman, who is alive.

These were the horrible scenes that were accompanied with a loss of life; but there were other scenes connected with this march, of a longer duration, and of the most painful kind. For many days no food was distributed, and on some days only two heads of corn were given each man. Such articles of dress as the men could with decency spare, they exchanged upon the road for subsistence. The cold was so great that the loss of what they parted with, added to their sufferings. General Armigo, the Governor of New Mexico, had at the Rio Galena, caused them to be stripped of their coats and waistcoats, and their second blankets to be taken from them. They had not, therefore, sufficient clothing to protect them from the severity of the weather. Their shoes were worn out; their feet were blistered; they were exhausted by fatigue, many were almost naked; those not broken down were under the apprehension of being killed; and

in this lame, miserable and suffering condition they reached Santiago.

Myself and some few others were not deprived of our coats; we had good shoes, and we had better fortune than many in having saved the means which prevented the necessity of parting with our clothing.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS FALCONER.

From the New Orleans Picayune March 23.

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, from Galveston, arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock, bringing Galveston papers of Monday, the 21st instant. The Neptune brought four thousand dollars in specie, to J. McClelland, and a few bales of cotton. Among the passengers was S. P. Andrews, Esq., of Houston, appointed by the citizens of Houston Commissioner to the United States. The Galveston Advertiser says of Mr. Andrews, that he unites to talents of the first order a modest and conciliating deportment, a pure patriotism, and above all, an humble and ardent piety.—He formerly resided for some time in New Orleans, where he maintained a respectable stand as an attorney at law. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for some three years in the republic, where he stands, confessedly, at the head of the bar.—He will, after spending some time in New Orleans, probably extend his visit as far up the Mississippi as Louisville, Ky.

The news by the Neptune gives altogether a different aspect to affairs. The invasion of Texas, beyond all doubt, will turn out to be an invasion of Mexico. Quite a change. It is pretty well ascertained that the number of Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande, was instead of fourteen thousand, about eight hundred! The Houston Star of the 12th instant says:

"The intelligence received contradicts the statements made by the Mexicans, who captured Capt. Ferguson at Goliad. They stated that three thousand men had gone to Bexar. Here we have positive intelligence that it was only seven hundred. The force that captured Goliad amounted to only three hundred men, consequently the whole Mexican force at Goliad and Bexar does not exceed one thousand. We cannot but feel more confirmed in the belief, that these two detachments comprise the whole invading army now in Texas, and, we sincerely hope, the brave volunteers that have mustered in the West, will not turn back till they have captured or slain every Mexican that has placed a hostile foot on our soil."

Goliad was retaken by fifty Texans, and the great invading army, at the latest accounts, was travelling back to Mexico as fast as their legs would take them. The following is from the Houston Telegraph of the 15th instant.—It gives a full summary of the latest news from the "seat of war," if such a term can be used with any propriety.

News from the West.—The western mail arrived early yesterday morning, but brought no papers from Austin. From private letters we learn that Col. Burleson was at Austin on the 11th instant, with three hundred and fifty men protecting the archives. A rumor had reached that city that Goliad had been retaken by about fifty of our troops. The enemy retired without firing a gun. The two spies, Messrs. McCulloch and Miller, who were supposed to be captured by the enemy, arrived at Seguin, and stated that they followed in the rear of the enemy some distance and found no Mexican reinforcements, and believe that none were on this side of the Rio Grande.—The families on the Colorado are not alarmed, and remain contented at their homes, except at Austin, where scarcely a family remains.—The horse of the mail rider between Austin and Nashville was shot under the rider by Indians; he, however, effected his escape, and this circumstance had given rise to some fears that the Indians were acting in concert with the Mexicans. Spies had been sent out, and found no traces of any large body of Indians, and it is now believed that the Indians were ignorant of the movements and intentions of the Mexicans. Colonel Burleson intended to march for Bexar on the 12th or 13th.

By a private letter from La Grange we received intelligence that Dr. Meriwether and others, who had started for Bexar, had returned to La Grange and brought the information that they met a party returning from Bexar, who stated that our troops had returned to the city and found it evacuated by the Mexican forces. It was supposed that Vasquez had retired towards the Rio Grande. If this news should prove true, it must be a sad disappointment to the brave volunteers who expected to find the enemy in force at that place.

The following letter from President Houston to a gentleman in Galveston, published in the Civilian, it will be seen, gives altogether a new aspect to affairs:

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842.

Dear Sir: The news by express from Austin up to the 13th instant, is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having

plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay aside our arms until we have secured the recognition of our Independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies. Your friend, HOUSTON.

Mr. H. STUART.

We likewise received several private letters, which assure us of the Presidents determination to march towards the city of Mexico. The subjoined is from a favorite correspondent:

GALVESTON, March 10th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

I have only time to write a few lines. The excitement which existed here at the time of the sailing of the New York has subsided a little. Preparations for the war are going on with unabated vigor. Business is entirely suspended.

In Houston all the stores (except one or two, which keep open part of the time,) are closed. About 500 men have left there; about 250 left here, and more would have gone if the President had not opposed any leaving this place. We have as yet had no positive information that more than 1000 Mexicans came into the country, although there is every reason to believe that there is a large force coming on.—They commenced their retreat from San Antonio on the 12th or 13th, proceeding slowly at the rate of 8 miles a day only, some thousands of our followers being in hot pursuit. It makes no difference whether there be 1000 or 20,000. The war cry has gone forth, and the people of Texas have determined that the question shall be settled. Thousands are on their way to the frontier, and they have gone with the resolution to return not until Mexico shall have acknowledged the independence of Texas. If the President had any doubts about the expediency of carrying the war into the enemy's country, they vanished upon the receipt here of Santa Anna's letters to Hamilton and Bee. He has determined that as far as he has any influence it shall be exerted to fix the independence of Texas upon a permanent basis. He goes in for an excursion to the Mexican capital, and invites the whole world to come on and join us.

In haste, Yours, &c., W.

We have but few other items to add of any importance. The Texian force in the field was about 3000 men, hourly increasing.—General Somerville was in command of the army.

The city authorities at Houston had under taken to provide for the support of such families as are in need of assistance, and whose heads have gone to fight the battles of their country.

The steamer Lafitte, the schooner Santa Anna and sloop Washington, sailed from Galveston on the 14th for the West. The Fusiliers under Capt. Swingle, and the Coast Guards under Capt. Wade, amounting to about 120 men, were on board, and will land at some one of the western ports. If there are no Mexican vessels at Copano or Corpus Christi, they will probably land at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The brig of war Wharton has been provisioned and will be ready to go to sea in a day or two. At Galveston the Zavalla has been provisioned and equipped for harbor and coast defence and was ready to go to the east end of the island on Monday. Two batteries are nearly completed, and flying artillery sufficient for the defence and protection of the Island has been mounted and is ready for service.

Videttes are stationed along the coast, which give communications from San Luis to Galveston every six hours.

The Hon. T. J. Mills, formerly of Washington county, has been murdered in the Red river country.

## TO THE COMMITTEE, GREETING:

We publish in another column a letter from a committee of anti-bonders to the Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, inviting him to partake of a public dinner, and the response of that individual accepting the proffered honor. These are hard times to give public dinners, and we are gratified to find that the members of that committee are so flush of funds.—On reference to the list of names signed to the letter of invitation, we find fifteen of them are indebted to this office, in various sums, from five dollars up to sundry hundreds, and as we are daily pressed for money we beg leave to call their attention to their respective accounts. If they are able to get up a public dinner to our neighbor, they are or ought to be, able to pay us the money for which we have so long and so vainly dined them. "Be just before you are generous," is a trite and sensible adage, and we hope that every subscriber to that dinner will call and settle his account with us before he partakes of it.

Vicksburg Whig.